# SHORT QVESTIONS

upon the EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH,

with the CONCORDS,

in English.

*Fitted to the weake capacity*

of yong Scholiers.

Published by *W. Ward.*

*Seen and allowed according to order.*

AT LONDON
Printed by IOHN BEALE,
and are to be sold by *William Lee*, at the
signe of the Hand and Crowne *in*
Lothbury. 1629.

# To the Reader.

COurteous Reader, I know very well that many worthy Grammarians (whose Bookes I am not worthy to beare after them) haue both painefully and profitably laboured in this kinde for the good and benefit of yong ſcholers, among whoſe learned workes this poore Pamphlet is not worthy to haue the loweſt place, but rather to be vſed (if it be to any vſe) as a recreation for yong boyes to play and ſport themſelues withall, in propounding queſtions one to an other while they are yet learning the Introduction & Conſtruction of the *Eight Parts of Speech* in Engliſh, without booke, and ſo may they *miſcere vtile dulci* and reape ſome profit with pleaſure and delight. To conclude in a word; if any thing herein contained may proue vſeful to that end it is intended, I haue my deſire; if ignorantly handled, impute it to an old mans weakneſs, and if any thing erroneous, *Vngue ex aheno ponas luat.*

Thy brother in Chriſt,

W. W.

# SHORT QVESTIONS VPON THE EIGHT Parts of SPEECH.

Question. Art thou a Scholler?

Answer. I am a Scholler.

Quest. Whereby may a man perceiue that you are a Scholler?

A. By my learning and good manners.

Q. What learne you?

A. Grammer.

Q. What is Grammer?

A. An art of sciences to write well, and speake well.

Q. How many Parts of Speech haue you?

A. Eight.

Q. How many be declined, and how many vndeclined?

A. Foure be declined, and foure be vndeclined.

Qu. Which foure be declined?

A. *Noune, Pronoune, Verb, Participle.*

Q. VVhich foure be vndeclined?

A. *Aduerbe, Coniunction, Preposition, Interiection.*

Qu. How many be declined with cases?

A. Three.

Qu. VVhich be they?

A. *Noune, Pronoune, and Participle.*

Q. How many be declined without cases?

A. One, that is to say a verbe.

Q. VVhat is he declined with?

A. With *moode* and *tense*.

## A Noune.

Q. WHat is a Noune?

A. A part of speech or name of a thing which may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

Q. How many manner of things haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. How proue you that?

A. For there is nothing in the worlde, but I can either see it with mine eyes, or feele it with my hands, or heare it with mine eares, or vnderstand it with my mind.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Visible.* | |
| *Audible.* | |
| *Tractable.* | |
| *Intelligible.* | |

Q. How many manner of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: A Substantiue, and an Adiectiue.

Q. What difference is betweene a Noune Substantiue, and a Noune Adiectiue?

A. Great difference.

Q. What is that?

A. A Noune Substantiue is a thing, A Noune Adiectiue is nothing: A Noune substantiue standeth by himselfe, so cannot a Noune Adiectiue: A Noune substantiue is declined with one Article at two, the most, A Noune Adiectiue hath either three Articles or three terminations: A Noune Adiectiue may be compared, a Noune substantiue cannot: lastly, an Adiectiue may haue the word thing added to it, a Substantiue cannot.

Q. How many kinds of Noune substantiues haue you?

A. Two, Proper and Common.

Q. How many Proper haue you?

A. Ten.

Q. How many proper Masculines?

A. Fiue: The names of Gods, Men, Riuers, Moneths, and Windes.

Q. How many proper Feminines?

A. As many, the names of Goddesses, Women, Townes, Countryes, and Ilands.

## Numbers of Nounes.

Q. HOw many numbers haue you?

A. Two, the singular and the plurall.

Q. What number is that which speaketh of one?

A. The singular.

Q. What number is that which speaketh of more than one?

A. The plurall.

## Cases of Nounes.

Q. HOw many cases haue you?

A. Six, the Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

Q. What case is that which commeth before the verbe?

A. The Nominatiue.

Q. Doth he alwaies come before the verbe?

A. No, in these points he is cast after the Verbe, as in the first Concord.

Q. What doth hee answere to?

A. To this question, *who* or *what*.

Q. What case is knowne by this signe *of*?

A. The genitiue

Q. What doth he answere to?

A. To the question whose or *whereof*.

Q. What case is knowne by this signe *to*, and sometime *for*?

A. The datiue.

Q. What doth he answere to?

A. To whom or what.

Q. What case followeth the verbe?

A. The accusatiue.

Q. What doth he answere to?

A. *Whom* or *what*.

Q. What case is knowne by calling or speaking to?

A. The vocatiue.

Q. What is the last case?

A. The ablatiue.

Q. Why is he called the hardest case?

A. Because he hath many signes.

## Articles.

Q. HOw many Articles haue you?

A. Three, *he, heo, hoc.*

Qu. Of whom be they borrowed?

A. Of Pronoune.

Genders

## Genders of nounes.

Q. How many genders haue you?

A. Seauen: the maſculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, doubtfull, and epicene.

Qu. How doe you know them?

A. By their articles.

Qu. what gender is declined with this article *hic*?

A. The maſculine.

Qu. What gender is declined with this article *hec*?

A. The feminine.

Q. what gender is declined with this article *hoc*?

A. The neuter.

Qu. What gender is declined with *hic* and *hec*?

A. The common of two.

Q. what gender is declined with *hic*, *hec*, and *hoc*.

A. The common of three.

Q. What gender is declined with *hic*, or *hec*.

A. The doubtfull.

Q what difference is betweene the common of two, and the doubtfull?

A. Great difference.

Q. Wha is that?

A. The common of two will haue *hic*, and *hec*, the doubtfull will haue but the one, whether you will.

Q. what gender are all birdes, wild beaſts, and fiſhes?

A. The epicene.

Q. What article giue you him?

A. The two, the laſt will giue him his article and vnder that article both kindes be ſignified, the *hic* and the *hec*, the male and female.

## Declenſons of Nounes.

Q. How many Declenſons of nounes haue you?

A. Fiue.

Q. Whereby be they knowne?

A. By the genitiue caſe ſingular.

Q. Why not by the Nominatiue?

A. Becauſe it is indeclinable.

Q. In declining of a Nounc, how many things muſt you marke?

A. Three, the *declenſon*, the *Nominatiue caſe* and the *Gender*.

Q. Why marke you the *declenſon*?

A. Or elſe I cannot tell how to decline him.

Q. Why marke you the *Nominatiue caſe*?

A. Or elſe I loſe the Nominatiue.

Q. Why marke you the *gender*?

A. For if it bee a word of the Neutre gender, it hath three caſes alike.

Q. How end the Datiue and Ablatiue plurall of the firſt Declenſon?

A. In *is*.

Q. How many end in *is* or *abus*, whether you will?

A. Two: *filia* and *nata*.

Q. How many end in *abus* onely?

A. Foure ſubſtantiues, *dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *libertas*, and two Adiectiues, *ambo* and *duo*

Qu. How endeth the Vocatiue Singular of the ſecond Declenſon?

A. For the moſt part like the Nominatiue.

Qu. Then he is not alwaies like?

A. No.

Q. In how many points is he not like the Nominatiue?

A. In two, *us* and *ius*.

Q. If the Nominatiue end in *us*, how ſhall the Vocatiue end?

A. In *e*.

Qu. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes one, that is to ſay *Deus*.

Qu. If the Nominatiue end in *ius*, if it be the proper name of a man, how ſhall the Vocatiue end?

A. In *i*.

Q. How many words haue you that end in os in the Nominatiue and haue o or vs in the Vocatiue whether you will?

A. Sirc, *agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluuius*

Q. If you haue a word of the Neuter gender, how many cases hath he alike?

A. Three: the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue.

Qu. How end they in the plurall number?

A. In *a*.

Qu. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes; *ambo* and *duo*.

Q. How end the Datiue and Ablatiue plurall of the fourth declension?

A. In *ibus*.

Qu. Doe all end in *ibus*?

A. No.

Qu. How many end in *ubus*?

A. Eleuen, that is to say, *acus, lacus, arcus, arcus tribus, ficus, specus, quercus, partus, portus*, and *veru*.

## *The declining of Adiectiues.*

Q. How many kindes of adiectiues haue you?

A. Three: an Adiectiue of one worde like *felix*, an Adiectiue of two wordes like *tristis*, and an Adiectiue of three wordes like *bonus, bona, bonum*.

Qu. Why call you *felix* an Adiectiue of one word?

A. Because he hath all genders vnder one worde.

Qu. Why call you *tristis* an Adiectiue of two words?

A. Because he hath all genders vnder two wordes.

Q. Why call you *bonus, bona, bonum*, an Adiectiue of three words?

A. Because he hath all genders vnder three wordes.

Qu. What declension is *bonus* and *bonum*?

A. The second.

Qu. *Bona*, the middle word what declenson?

A. The first.

Qu. Are all adiectiues of three words declined like *bonus, bona, bonum*?

A. No.

Qu. How many are excepted?

A. Eight: *vnus, totus, solus, vllus, alius, ambo, vter*, and *neuter*, which make the Genitiue in *i-us*, and the Datiue in *i*.

Qu. How many of them haue the Vocatiue?

A. Three: *vnus, totus, solus*.

Qu. How many lacke the Vocatiue?

A. Fiue: *vllus, alius, alter, uter*, and *neuter*.

Qu. Can they haue the plurall number?

A. No: except it be ioyned with a worde that lacketh the singular number.

## *Comparisons of Nounes.*

Q. What Adiectiues may be compared?

A. All whose englishe may be made more or lesse, increased or diminished.

Qu How many degrees of Comparison haue you?

A. Three: the *positiue, comparatiue* and *superlatiue*.

Q. What degree of comparison are all Adiectiues by nature?

A. The *positiue*.

Qu. In comparing of an Adiectiue what must you first doe?

A. Decline him till I come to the first case of his positiue that endeth in *i*.

Q. What maketh him comparatiue?

A. *Or* and *ior*.

Qu. What maketh him superlatiue?

A. *Imus* and *issimus*.

Qu. Are all adiectiues compared after the common rule?

A. No.

Q. How many exceptions haue you?

A. Foure.

Qu. How many words be of the first exception?

A. Fiue.

A. *Five, bonus, malus, magnus, parvus,* and *multus.*

Q. If the poſitiue end in *er*, how is the ſuperlatiue formed?

A. Of the nominatiue caſe by putting to *rimus.*

Q. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes, *dextimus* of *dexter*, and *maturimus* of an old poſitiue called *matur.*

Q. How many adiectiues haue you that end in *lis* and make the ſuperlatiue in *limus*?

A. Six, *humilis, ſimilis, facilis, gracilis, agilis,* and *docilis*, with their compounds.

Q. If a vowell come before *us*, how is he compared?

A. By *magis* and *maxime.*

Q. *Pius*, giue mee the comparatiue?

A. *Magis pius.*

Q. Giue me the ſuperlatiue?

A. *Maxime pius.*

Q. What call you that *us*?

A. *Vs pure.*

Q. Why call you it *us pure*?

A. For if you haue an adiectiue ending in *us*, if the laſt letter before *us* bee a vowell, it is called *vs pure.*

## Of the Pronoune.

Q. WHat is a *Pronoune*?

A. A part of Speech much like to a Noune.

Q. Where in is he vſed?

A. In *ſhewing* and *rehearſing.*

Q. What difference is betweene ſhewing and rehearſing?

A. Great difference, ſhewing goeth before, and rehearſing commeth after.

Q. How many Pronounes haue you?

A. Fifteen, beſide *qui, quæ, quod.*

Q. How many of them haue the vocatiue caſe?

A. Foure, *tu, meus, noſter* and *noſtras*, and all other lacke.

Q. How many compounded Pronounes haue you?

A. Three, *egomet, tute,* and *Idem.*

Q. Whereof is *egomet* compounded?

A. Of *ego* and *met.*

Q. Whereof is *tute* compounded?

A. Of *tu* and *te.*

Q. Whereof is *Idem* compounded?

A. Of *is* and *dem.*

Q. How many pronounes *primitiues* haue you?

A. Eight, *ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic* and *is.*

Q. Why be they called Primitiues?

A. Becauſe they be not deriued of other.

Q. How many demonſtratiues haue you?

A. As many, the very ſame eight.

Q. Why be they called demonſtratiues?

A. Becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Q. How many Relatiues haue you?

A. Six, *ille, ipſe, iſte, hic,* is and *qui.*

Q. Why be they called Relatiues?

A. Becauſe they ſhew a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Q. How many *deriuatiues* haue you?

A. Seauen, *meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras* and *veſtras.*

Q. Why be they called Deriuatiues?

A. Becauſe they be deriued of their primitiues, *mei, tui, ſui, noſtri* and *veſtri.*

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoune?

A. Fiue, *number, caſe,* and *gender* (as are in a Noune) *declenſon* and *perſon.*

## Declenſons of Pronounes.

Q. HOw many Declenſons of Pronounes haue you?

A. Foure.

Q. How many words be of the firſt Declenſon.

A. Three Subſtantiues, *ego, tu, ſui.*

Q. How many of theſe want the Nominatiue?

A. But one, that is to ſay *ſui.*

Q. How many be of the ſecond?

A. Six, *ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is* and *qui.*

Q. What call you them?

A. *Relatiues.*

Q. How many of them giue *i-m*, and how

many giue *Ius* in the Genitiue case?

A. Three giue *I-us*, and three giue *Ius*.

Q. Which three giue *I-us*?

A. The three first, *ille, ipse,* and *iste*.

Q. Which three giue *ius*?

A. The three last, *Hic, is* and *qui*.

Q. How many be of the third Declenson?

A. Fiue Dolessimes, *meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Q. How many of them haue the Vocatiue?

A. Two, *meus* and *noster*

Q. How many want the Vocatiue?

A. Three, *tuus, suus*, and *vester*.

Q. How many be of the fourth Declenson?

A. Two Gentiles, *Nostras, vestras*, and this Noune *Cuias*.

Q. Why put you *Cuias* among the Pronouns?

A. Because he can get no declining among the Nouns.

Q. Is there none but *Cuias*?

A. Yes: All that be of that nature.

Q. Why call you them *Gentiles*?

A. Because they properly betoken partaining to Countries, to Nations, to Sects, or Factions.

Q. How many persons haue you?

A. Three, *I, thou*, and *he*: *we, ye*, and *they*.

Q. What person is *I* and *we*?

A. The first.

Q. What person is *thou* and *ye*?

A. The second.

Q. What person is euery *Vocatiue case*?

A. The second.

Q. VVhat person is euery thing in the world?

A. The third.

## *Of a Verbe.*

QWHat is a *verbe*?

A. A part of speech which betokeneth to doe, to be done, or to be.

Qu. How many manner of verbs haue you?

A. Two, Personall and Impersonall.

Qu. VVhat call you a Verbe personall?

A. That which hath persons.

Qu. VVhat call you a verbe impersonall?

A. That which hath no persons.

Qu. Whereby is it knowne?

A. By a little signe called *it*.

Qu. Why is it called Impersonall?

A. Because it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Qu. If he haue no person, how is he declined?

A. In the voice of the third person singular only.

Qu. How many kinds of Verbs Personals haue you?

A. Fiue: Active, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

Qu. How many of them end in *o*, and how many in *or*?

A. Two in *o*, and three in *or*.

Qu. VVhich two end in *o*?

A. A Verbe actiue, and a Verbe neuter.

Qu. What difference is between a verb Actiue and a verb Neuter?

A. Great difference.

Qu. What is that?

A. A verb Actiue endeth in *o*, and may take *r* to make him a Passiue: A verbe neuter endeth in *o* or *m*, and cannot take *r* to make him a Passiue.

Q. VVhich three end in *r*?

A. A verbe passiue, deponent, and common.

Q. What difference is between them three?

A. A verbe passiue endeth in *or* with be, A Verbe deponent endeth in *or* without be, A Verb Common endeth in *or*, either with be, or without be.

Q. What verbe is that which endeth in *o*, and his englisb hath *be*?

A. A verbe Neuter passiue.

Q. How many signes hath a verbe passiue?

A. Six, *am, art, is, was, were*, and *be*.

## *Moodes.*

QHOw many Moodes haue you?

A. Six, the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue.

Q. Whereby be they knowne?

A. By their signes.

Q. What Moode shewes a Reason, or asketh a Question?

A. The Indicatiue.

Q. What Moode Biddeth or Commandeth?

A. The Imperatiue.

Q. What Moode Wisheth or Desireth?

Answ.

A. The *Optatiue.*

Qu. What Moode hath many signes?

A. The *potentiall?*

Qu. What Moode is euer bound with some *coniunction?*

A. The *Subiunctiue.*

Qu. If two Verbs come together, what shall the latter be?

A. The *Infinitiue moode.*

*Gerunds.*

Q. HOw many *Gerunds* haue you?

A. Three, *Di, do, dum.*

Qu. Be they actiue, or passiue?

A. Actiue, very seldome passiue.

*Supines.*

Q. HOw many Supines haue you?

A. Two, the one in *Vm*, the other in *V.*

Q. Be they actiue or passiue?

A. The former is Actiue, the latter Passiue.

Q. Is the former alwaies actiue?

A. Yes, except it be a Verbe neuter passiue.

*Tenses.*

Q. HOw many *Tenses* or *Times* haue you?

A. Fiue.

Qu. *Doe now*: what Tense?

A. The present Tense.

Q. *He was a doing*, but he had not yet done: what Tense?

A. The Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. How many signes hath the Preterimperfect tense?

A. Eight, *did, was, were, might, would, could, should*, or *ought.*

Qu. What Tense is *done*, or *past?*

A. The Preterperfect tense.

Qu. What Tense is *more then done and past?*

A. The Preterpluperfect tense.

Q. What Tense is that called?

A. The *Tense of fooles.*

Q. Why so?

A. Because when any thing happeth otherwise then they looked for, they will say, I would *I had* done it.

Q. What Tense is *shall* or *will?*

A. The Future tense.

Q. What tense is *shall, with haue?*

A. The Future tract.

*Coniugations.*

Q. HOw many *Coniugations* haue you?

A. Foure

Q. Whereby be they knowne?

A. By their letters.

Q. What letter hath the first?

A. A *long A*

Q. What hath the second?

A. A *long E.*

Q. What hath the third?

A. A *short E.*

Qu. What hath the fourth?

A. A *long I.*

Qu. In declining of a verb, how many things must you marke?

A. Foure, the coniugation, the present Indicatiue, the preterperfect tense and the supine.

Q. Why marke you the coniugation?

A. Otherwise I cannot tell how to decline him, long or short.

Q. Why marke you the *present Indicatiue?*

A. Otherwise I lose all the tenses that come of him.

Q. How many come of him?

A. Eleauen, all *Present tenses*, all *Imperfects*, and the *Future Indicatiue.*

Q. Why marke you the preterperfect tense?

A. Otherwise I lose all that come of him.

Q. How many tenses come of him?

A. Twelue, all *Preterperfects* all *Preterpluperfects*, and the three like *Futures.*

Q. Why marke you the supine?

A. Otherwise I lose the *future Infenitiue.*

Q. Of whom is the future Infenitiue formed?

A. Of the latter Supine by putting to *rum* and *esse.*

Q. Hath a verb passiue any preterperfect tense

A. No, but is circumscribed by a Participle, and *Sum, es, fui.*

Q. Hath a verbe passiue any Gerunds or Supines.

A. No, neither a verbe Impersonall.

Q. Hath a verbe Impersonall any persons?

A. No, but is declined in the voice of the third person singular onely.

Of

## Of a Participle.

Q. VVHat is a *Participle*?

A. A part of speech derined of a verb.

Q. Why is he called a participle?

A. Because he taketh part.

Q. What taketh he part of?

A. Of a *noune* and of a *verbe*.

Q. What taketh he of a noune?

A. *Gender*, *case*, and *declenſon*.

Q. What of a verbe?

A. *Tenſe*, and *ſignification*.

Q. What taketh he of both?

A. *Number* and *figure*.

Q. Whether is he a noune or a verbe?

A. In declining a Noune, in power and ſtrength a Verbe.

Qu. How many manner of participles haue you?

A. Foure: one of the *preſent tenſe*, another of the *preter tenſe*, one of the *future* in *rus*, another of the *future* in *dus*.

Qu. How many be Actiue, and how many be paſſiue?

A. Two be actiue, and two be paſſiue.

Qu. Which two be Actiue?

A. A participle of the *preſent tenſe*, and of the future in *rus*.

Q. Which two be paſſiue?

A. A Participle of the *preter tenſe*, and of the *future* in *dus*.

Q. How know you a Participle of the preſent tenſe?

A. Both by his engliſh and latine.

Q. What is his engliſh?

A. *In ing*.

Q. What is his latine?

A. *In ans* of the firſt coniugation, *in ens* of the reſt.

Q. Of whom is he formed?

A. Of the Preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicatiue mode, by changing the laſt ſillable into *ns*.

Q. Haue you no finer way?

A. Yes, by putting away the laſt ſillable, and putting in *ns*.

Q. How know you a participle of the future in *rus*?

A. Both by his engliſh and latine.

Q. What is his engliſh?

A. To be.

Qu. What is his latine?

A. *In rus*.

Q. Of whom is he formed?

A. Of the latter ſupine by putting to *rus*, as *doctu doctura*.

Q. How know you a participle of the preter tenſe?

A. Both by his engliſh and latine.

Q. What is his engliſh?

A. *In d*, *t*, or *s*.

Q. What is his latine?

A. *In tus*, *ſus*, *xus*.

Qu. Of whom is he formed?

A. Of the latter ſupine by putting to *s*.

Q. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes, *mortuus*.

Q. Is *oreaeus* a participle?

A. No.

Q. And why ſo?

A. Becauſe he is derined of a *nouns* and no: of a *verbe*.

Q. How know you a participle of the future in *dus*?

A. Both by his engliſh and latine.

Qu. What is his engliſh?

A. To be done.

Q. What is his latine?

A. *In dus*.

Qu. Whereof is he formed?

A. Of the genitiue caſe ſinguler of the participle of the preſent tenſe, by changing *is* into *dus*.

Q. How many Participles come of a Verbe actiue and of a Verbe neuter?

A. Two: a participle of the *preſent tenſe* and of the future in *rus*.

Q. How many participles come of a verbe paſſiue?

A. Two: a participle of the *preter tenſe* and of the *future* in *dus*.

Q. What if a verbe actiue want the ſupine?

A. Then by maſters the two middle participles, that is, the preter tenſe, and the future in *rus*.

Q. How many participles come of a verbe deponcnt?

A. All

A. All haue *dus*.

Q. Of a verbe common how many come?

A. All foure.

Q. How decline you all participles that end in *ans* or *ens*?

A. Like *salix*.

Q. How decline you all other that end in *ns*, *us*, *ns*, *xus*, and *dus*?

A. Like *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

## *Of an Aduerbe.*

Q. WHat is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech ioyned to the verbe.

Q. VVhy is he ioyned to the verbe?

A. To declare his signification.

Q. What aduerbes may be compared?

A. All aduerbes of *quality*.

Q. How many things belong to an Aduerb?

A. Foure, *signification*, *comparison*, *forme*, and *figure*.

Q. May not an adiective of the neuter gender stand finely for an aduerbe?

A. Yes, after the imitation of the greeke tongue.

Q. If a Preposition gouern no case, what is he turned into?

A. Into an aduerbe.

## *Of a Coniunction.*

Q. VVHat is a Coniunction?

A. A part of Speech which ioyneth words and sentences together.

Q. How many things belong to a Coniunction?

A. Three, *figure*, *power*, and *order*.

## *Of a Preposition.*

Q. VVHat is a Preposition?

A. A part of Speech commonly set before other parts.

Qu. In how many points is he set before?

A. In two, *Apposition*, or *Composition*.

Qu. VVhat difference is betweene Apposition and Composition?

A. Apposition is when he standeth by himselfe: Composition when he is ioyned with another word.

Qu. VVhat will a Præposition do?

A. Gouerne case.

Qu. How many gouerne an accusatiue case?

A. *Two and thirty*.

Qu. who is the first?

A. *Ad*.

Q. who is the last?

A. *Penes*.

Q. How many gouerne an ablatiue?

A. *Fifteene*.

Q. which is the first?

A. *A*.

Q. Which is the last?

A. *Tenus*.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Foure, *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Qu. How many præpositions be set after their casuall word?

A. Foure, *cum*, *tenus*, *versus*, *vsque*, and sometime *penes*.

Q. How many prepositions be neuer found without composition?

A. Six, *am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

## *Of an Interiection.*

Q. VVHat is an *interiection*?

A. A part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde vpon an vnperfect voyce.

Q. How many wayes may a mans minde be troubled?

A. Very many, but specially in foure, named *feare*, *hope*, *sorrow*, and *ioy*.

## The Concords of Latine Speech.

Q. HOw many *Concords* haue you?

A. Three; the first betweene the Nominatiue case & the Verbe, the second betweene the Substantiue and the Adiective, the third betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

Q. When an English is giuen to be made in Latine, what must you first doe?

A. Looke out the Principall Verbe.

Q. Where there be moe Verbes then one, which is the Principall?

A. The first.

Q. Is the first alwayes the principall?

A. Neither in this point is he so, If it be the *infinitiue moode*, or haue *before it a Relatiue*, or be *bound with a Coniunction*.

Q. When you haue found out the Verbe, what must you then doe?

A. Take the question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. Where shall the Nominatiue case stand?

A. Before the Verbe.

Q. Doth he alwayes stand before the Verbe?

A. No.

Q. In how many points is he cast after?

A. In *bidding*, *asking*, *there*, *here*, and *it*.

Q. What case followeth the verbe.

A. The Accusatiue. As *Ano patrem*.

Q. Doth the accusatiue alwayes follow the verbe?

A. Yes, except the verbe doe governe another case to be construed withall.

Q. Wherein doe the *verbe* and the *nominatiue* case agree?

A. In *number* and *person*, as *praeceptor cocet*.

Q. Which person is the worthiest?

A. The first.

Q. If he be away, which is the worthiest?

A. The second.

Q. If he be away, which is the worthiest?

A. The third.

Q. If you haue many nominatiue cases with a coniunction copulatiue, what will they haue?

A. A verbe plurall, as *ego & tu legimus*.

Q. With which of them will he agree?

A. With the worthiest.

Qu. If the verbe come between two nominatiue cases of diuers numbers, with whether shall he agree, so that he be both of one person?

A. With whether you will.

Qu. Is a noune alwaies the nominatiue case to the verbe?

A. No.

Qu. What else may be the nominatiue?

A. Sometimes an *Infinitiue moode*, sometime a *peece of a sentence*, sometime a *whole clause afore going*, sometime an *Aduerbe* with a *genitiue case*, yea and sometime a letter.

Q. What if there be many nominatiue cases?

A. Then the verbe shall be the plurall number.

Qu. How are they put?

A. *Materially*.

## *The second Concord.*

Q. When you haue an *Adiectiue* what will you doe?

A. Take the question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to it, shall be the substantiue to it.

Qu. Wherein doe the *substantiue* and *Adiectiue* agree?

A. In *case*, *gender*, and *number*.

Q. What gender is the worthiest?

A. The Masculine.

Q. If he be away, which is the worthiest?

A. The *faemine*.

Q. Which is the vnworthiest?

A. The neuter.

Q. If you haue many Substantiues singuler with a coniunction copulatiue comming betweene them what will they haue?

A. An Adiectiue plurall.

Q. With whether shall the Adiectiue agree?

A. With the worthier.

## *The third Concord.*

Q. When you haue a Relatiue what must you doe?

A. Take this question who or what, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the antecedent.

Qu. What is an *Antecedent*?

A. An Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before, and is resolued againe of the Relatiue.

Qu. Wherein doe the *Antecedent* and *Relatiue* agree?

A. In Gender, Number, and Person, but not in case, as *vir bonus est qui Deum verè timet*.

Qu. When you heare your master say, which thing, what is the Antecedent?

A. The whole reason that goeth before.

Qu. What Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. The neuter gender & singuler number.

Qu. When you haue good or vil what may you doe?

A. I

A. I may put away quod or vt and turne the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue and the Verbe into the Infinitiue moode

Q. If you haue many Antecedents singuler with a coniunction copulatiue comming betweene them, what will they haue?

A. A Relatiue plurall as *Imperium & dignitas quæ regit.*

Qu. With which Antecedent shall he agree?

A. With the most worthy.

Qu. Which is the most worthy?

A. The Masculine.

Qu. But in things not apte to haue life what gender is the worthiest.

A. The Neuter, as *Atramentum & Charta sunt bona.*

## The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. VVHat if there come no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe?

A. Then the Relatiue shall be the nominatiue case to the Verbe.

Q. VVhat Nominatiue call you that?

A. The Nominatiue without mediation. *Fatis quæ nihil debet.*

Q. But what if there come a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe?

A. Then the Relatiue shall be gouerned of the Verbe, or some other word that is in the same sentence, as *Quo præceptore vteris.*

Q. May not the relatiue be alwell the substantiue to the adiectiue as the nominatiue to the verbe?

A. Yes, as *Inuigilalibris, quod omnium optimum est.*

Qu. How is it put?

A. Metericully.

Q. If you haue a relatiue between two substantiues of diuers genders with whether will he agree?

A. With whether you will.

## Constructions of Substantiues.

Qu. IF two substantiues come together, and you haue *of* betweene them, what will the latter be?

A. The genitiue of diuersity, as *bonitas Dei.*

Q. What if you heare no *of*?

A. Then they are both one thing and both one case, as *pater meus vir.*

Q. When you haue the english of this word *res* put with a adiectiue what may you doe?

A. Exclude *Res*, and put the adiectiue in the neuter gender as *multa mihi desunt.*

Q. How is it put then?

A. *Substantiuely.*

Q. May not an adiectiue in the neuter gender stand for a substantiue?

A. Yes, and may haue a genitiue case after him, as if he were a substantiue.

Q. How is it put?

A. *Absolute*, as, *multum pecuniæ.*

Q. VVhat call you absolutely?

A. When hee is put alone without a substantiue.

Q. If after a noune substantiue or a verbe substantiue you haue *praise* or *dispraise*, what will follow?

A. The ablatiue case or genitiue.

Q. VVhen *opus* and *vsus* be lattaine for need, what followeth?

A. The ablatiue, as *opus est mihi pecunia.*

## The first Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. What case will all adiectiues haue that signifie *Knowledge, Ignorance, Remembrance, Forgetfulnesse*, &c.

A. A genitiue as *cælestium ignarus.*

Q. What case will nounes *Partitiues, Interrogatiues*, and *nounes of Number* haue after them.

A. A genitiue, as *Quis discipulorum abest.*

Q. When one asketh you a question, what case must you answere in?

A. In the same case he asketh.

Q. Must you answer in the same case alwaies?

A. Yes except it be a word of *diuers construction.*

Q. How many words of diuers construction haue you?

A. Foure, *possession, crime, price*, and *place.*

Q. If you heare this english, *of* or *among* after a noune of the comparatiue degree, what case followeth?

A. The Genitiue of *partion.*

Q. If you haue *then* after a comparatiue,

Q. What case followeth?
A. The *Ablatiue* of *comparison*.

*The second rule of Adiectiues.*

Q. VVHat case will all Adiectiues that betoken *profit* or *disprofit*, *likenesse*, or *vnlikenesse*, haue after them?
A. A Datiue, as *malum ostreo similè non est.*

*The third rule of Adiectiues.*

Q. VVIat case is the *measure*, *length*, *breadth*, or *thickenes* of any thing?
A. The *accusatiue*, sometime the genitiue, and sometime the ablatiue.

*The fourth rule of adiectiues.*

Q. VVIat case will all Adiectiues haue that signifie *fulnesse*, *emptinesse*, *plenty*, or *wanting*?
A. An ablatiue, and sometime a genitiue.
Qu. What case will *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *contentus* haue after them?
A. An ablatiue, as *dignus est morte*.
Q. Will not *dignus*, *indignus* and *contentus* haue an infinitiue moode in stead of an ablatiue case?
A. Yes, as *dignus laudari*.

*Construction of the Pronounes.*

Q. VVhat difference is betweene *mei* and *meus*?
A. Great difference: *mei* is a substantiue, *meus* is a nowne, *mei* can stand by himselfe, *meus* cannot, *mei* signifieth perſon or poſſeſſion, *meus* ſignifieth action or poſſeſſion *mei* may haue of, *meus* cannot.
Q. When muſt we vſe *noſtrum* & when *noſtri*?
A. After a nowne *interrogatiue*, *partitiue*, *comparatiue*, and *ſuperlatiue*, we vſe *noſtrum* and not *noſtri* after a verb ſubſtantiue, *noſtri* and not *noſtrum*.

*Construction of the Verbe, and first the Nominatiue case.*

Qu. IF after *ſum*, *fore*, *fio*, and certain verbs paſſiues you heare no *of*, what will you doe?
A. Conſtrue the caſe, as *peccatum eſt venenum*.
Qu. What will verbs of *geſture* doe?
A. The ſame.
Qu. Why call you them verbs of *geſture*?
A. Becauſe they ſhew how a man ſhould behaue himſelfe.

*The Genitiue caſe.*

Qu. WHen *ſum* betokeneth *property*, *owing*, *duty*, or *guiſe*, what caſe followeth?
A. The genitiue, as *inſipientis eſt ſeſe nimium admirari*.
Qu. Is there none excepted?
A. Yes ſure, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter* and *veſter*.
Qu. Why will they not be the genitiue?
A. Becauſe they are adiectiues and muſt wait vpon ſubſtantiues.
Q. VVhat caſe will verbs that betoken to *eſteeme* or *regard* haue?
A. A genitiue, as *parui ducitur probitas*.
Q. VVhere muſt it ſtand?
A. Before the verb.
Q. VVhat caſe will verbs of *accuſing*, *condemning*, *warning*, *purging*, *quiting* or *aſſoyling* haue?
A. A genitiue of the crime, or an ablatiue.
Qu. VVhat caſe will *ſatago*, *miſereo* and *miſereſcit* haue?
A. A genitiue, as *rerum ſuarum ſatagit*.
Q. VVhat caſe will *reminiſcor obliuiſcor*, and *memini* haue?
A. A genitiue, or an accuſatiue.
Qu. What caſe will *egeo*, *indigeo*, and *potior*, haue after them?
A. An ablatiue, or a genitiue, as *egeo tui velle*.

*The Datiue.*

Q. WHat caſe will all verbs haue that bee put *acquiſitiuely*, that is to ſay, with this ſigne *to* or *for* after them?
A. A Datiue, *Huic habeo, non tibi debeo*.
Qu. How many haue you that belong to that rule?

A. Eight.

A. Eight, to *profit* or *disprofit*, to *compare*, to *giue* or *restore*, to *promise* or to *pay*, to *command* or *shew*, to *trust*, to *obey*, to be *angry*, to *threaten*, or be *angry with*.

Q. What case will *sum* and his compounds haue?

A. A Dative, as *Auaro deest quod habet*.

Q. Will all his compounds haue a Dative?

A. *Yes*, all but *possum*.

Q. What case will *possum* haue?

A. An Accusative, as *Deus omnia potest*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because he is a verb of *power*.

Q. What case will certaine verbs that be compounded with these prepositions *pre*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *post*, *ob* and *inter*, haue after them?

A. A Dative, as *Sol cæteris syderibus prælucet*.

Qu. Will all haue a Dative?

A. Some of them, but not all.

Qu. May not *sum* be set for *habeo*?

A. Yes, and that very finely.

Q. Then what case will that bee that was the Nominative?

A. The Dative, as *Librorum est mihi copia*.

Q. What if *sum* be the infinitiue mood?

A. Then the Nominatiue shall be turned into the Accusatiue.

Q. When *sum* hath after him a Nominatiue case and a Dative, what may you doe?

A. Turne the *Nominatiue* into the *Dative*, and the verb *sum* shall be construed with a double Dative case, as *multis exitio est bellum*.

*The Accusatiue case.*

Qu. WHat case will verbs *Actiues*, *commune*, and *deponents* haue?

A. An Accusatiue *transitiue*, as *pœcatum fuge*.

Qu. May verbs neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. No, except it be of their owne english, or by a figure.

Qu. When are they of their owne english?

A. When their english is to *steepe a steepe*, to *runne a race*, as *Somniauit Pharao bona somnia*.

Q. When haue they an accusatiue case by figure?

A. When their english is to *sound a man*, to *smell a goate*, &c. as *Vestimenta tua superbiam olent*.

Qu. What case will verbs of *asking*, *teaching*, and *arraying* haue after them?

A. A double accusatiue, as *posce deum veniam*.

Qu. May not verbs of *asking* change the one accusatiue into an ablatiue?

A. *Yes*, as *A Deo veniam effagita*.

Q. Which of them? the person or the thing?

A. Of the person.

Qu. Haue verbs of *arraying* alwayes two Accusatiue cases?

A. No.

Qu. Into what case may you turne one of them?

A. Into the Dative or Ablatiue, as *Accinge te gladio*, or *tibi gladium*.

*The Ablatiue case.*

Q. WHen you haue the signe *with*, after a verb what case followeth?

A. The Ablatiue of the *instrument*, as *mactem morte subegit Iesus*.

Qu. If you heare *for*, what case?

A. The Ablatiue of the *cause*, as *pudore hominis erubescunt*.

Q. If you heare *how*, what case?

A. The Ablatiue of the *manner of doing*, as *Mortem mira patientia perpessimus*.

Q. Into what case is the word of *price* put after the verb?

A. Into the Ablatiue, as *Magno pretio doctrina constat*.

Qu. Is there none excepted?

A. Yes, *tanti*, *quanti*, *plurisi*, *minoris*, with their compounds.

Q. What case will they be?

A. The Genitiue, as *Non tanti est mundus vt eius gratia Christum amittamus*.

Q. What if they haue many substances ioyned with them?

A. Then they will be the Ablatiue, as *Qui librum minori pretio vendit quam emit, nunquam ad ruinam perueniet*.

Q. What case will verbs of *plenty* *scarcenes*, *filling*, *emptying*, *loading*, or *vnloading*, haue after them?

A. An ablatiue of the *burthen*. as *Qui diuitijs abundant pauperum inopiam releuare possunt*.

Q. What case will *vtor, fungor, fruor,* and such like haue after them?

A. An Ablatiue, as *qui in hoc fœculo virtute vtitur, gloria dei in futuro fruitur.*

Q. What case will verbes of *restoring, distance,* or *taking away* haue after them?

A. An Ablatiue with a preposition, as *Lot ab interitu liberauerunt angeli.*

Qu. May not this Ablatiue after verbes of *taking away,* be turned into the Datiue?

A. Yes, and that very finely, as *Subtraxit mihi librum?*

Q. Verbes of *comparing* or *exceeding,* what case will they haue?

A An Ablatiue of the *measure* as *Cœlestia multis gradibus terrena superant.*

Qu. When you haue a Noune or Pronoune Substantiue ioyned with a Participle, and hath none other word whereof it may be gouerned, what case will it haue?

A. The Ablatiue absolute, as *Heliogabalo imperante quidam scelus & peccatum fuerunt.*

Qu. Must the Ablatiue alwaies be expressed?

A. It must be expressed or vnderstood.

Q. If it be not expressed, what Participle must be vnderstood.

A. *Existente.*

Q May not this Ablatiue be resolued?

A. Yes, by *dum, cum, quando, si, quasquam,* and *postquam.*

*Constructions of Passiues.*

QWhat will a verbe *Passiue* haue after him?

A. An Ablatiue with a preposition, or a Datiue of the doer, as *Lucanus Legitur à me.*

Q What if he be made by the Actiue?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue shall be turned into the Nominatiue, as *ego Lucanū lego.*

*Gerunds.*

QWHat case will *gerunds* and *supines* haue after them?

A. The same with the verbe that they come of, as *certus sum eundi Cantabrigiam.*

Qu How many *gerunds* haue you?

A Three *di, do, dum.*

Q Will *gerunds* haue any preposition?

A. *Di* will haue no preposition, *do* is cōmon as occasion serueth, *dum* will haue a preposition, as *inter ludendum.*

Q. When the english of the Infenitiue mood commeth after any of these substantiues *studium, causa tempus,* &c what must they be turned into?

A. Into the gerund in *di,* as *studium congerendi opes.*

Q, When you haue the english of the participle of the present tense with any of these signes *in, with, through, by,* or *from,* what must you doe?

A. Put it in the gerund in *do,* as *plus lucri labora as quam cessando acquiritur.*

Q When the english of the infenitiue mood commeth after a reason, and sheweth the cause of the reason why he doth it, what must you doe?

A. Put it in the gerund in *dum* with *ad,* as *dies mihi ad studendum non sufficit.*

Q. May not the *gerund* be turned into the *gerundiue.*

A. Yes as *inscribendis carminibus principatum tenuit Virgilius*

Qu What wil you turne the gerund in *di* into?

A. Into the Genitiue case, as *studium congerendi artis.*

Q What will you turne the gerund in *do* into?

A. Into the Datiue.

Q What will you turne the gerund in *dū* into?

A. Into the Accusatiue

Q If you haue this english *must* or *ought* in a reason, what may you put it into?

A. Into the gerund in *dum* with *est.*

Q. What gerund call you that?

A The gerund of *necessity.*

Q. What case will that be which seemed in the english to be the Nominatiue?

A The Datiue, as *mihi multum lucis nobis fieri tum non est, si in literarum studio gradum promouere velimus.*

*Supines.*

QHOw many *Supines* haue you?

A. Two.

Q. What signification hath the first?

A. The signification of the actiue.

Q. What doth he follow?

A. Verbes of participles that betoken moouing to a place, as *ubi spectatum*

Q. What signification hath the latter?

A. The signification of the *passiue.*

Q. what

Q. What doth he follow?
A. Nounes adiectiues, *non facile est dictu.*
Q. May not this supine be turned into the Infinitiue mood passiue?
A. Yes, as *non facile est dici.*

*The time.*

Q. WHat case be Nounes that betoken *part of time* vsed in?
A. Most commonly in the Ablatiue, and sometime in the Accusatiue, as *nocte studet.*
Q. How know you that?
A. By asking this question *when.*
Q. What case be all nounes that betoken *continuall terme of time* vsed in?
A. In the Accusatiue most commonly, and sometime in the Ablatiue, as *studui Cantabrigiæ septem annos.*
Q. How know you it?
A. By asking this question *how long?*

*Space of Place.*

Q. WHat case be all nounes that betoken *space betweene place* and *place* vsed in?
A. Commonly in the Accusatiue: as *In immensum spacium extenditur cælum, quod tamen totum implet dei maiestas.*

*A Place.*

Q. IN *a place*, or *at a place*, if it be the name of a towne, and the first or second declenson and singular number, what case shall it be?
A. The Genitiue case, as *vixi Prestuidiæ.*
Q. But what if it be of the third declenson, or plurall number?
A. Then it shall be the Ablatiue, and sometime the Dative, as *Philippus Macedoniæ rex temeris annis non pellæ sed Thebis enutritus est.*
Q. How many nounes haue you that be not proper names which be vsed after the same fashion?
A. Foure, *Humi, domi, militiæ, belli,* for except these foure be ioyned to *meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ vestræ,* and *alienæ,* they be put in the Genitiue case, as *Iulius Cæsar vir domi bellíq; a prima nobilis*
Q. *To a place,* what case will it haue?
A. The Accusatiue, as *ibo Cantabrigiam.*
Q. Must he haue alwaies a preposition or no?
A. He will haue none.
Q. Why so?
A. For all things in the world may haue a preposition, but townes, *rus* and *domus.*

*Impersonals.*

Q. WIll a verbe *impersonall* haue a Nominatiue case?
A. No: as *decet, me oportet.*
Q. How many rules of impersonals haue you?
A. Foure.
Q. How many will haue a Genitiue?
A. Three, *miseret, refert,* and *est* for *interest,*
Q. Will they alwaies haue a Genitiue case?
A. No.
Q. How many words will not be the Genitiue?
A. Six, *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra,* and *cuia,* as *meâ nihil refert fiere.*
Q. How many will haue a Datiue?
A. Thirteene, *libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, suffici, vacat,* with many others expressed in the latine Syntax, as *Quæ nobis licent omnia non expediunt.*
Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue?
A. Foure, *dedecet, decet, iuuat, oportet* as *sub anni exitum fruxemi enactum te esse oportet, si principio vendax sis.*
Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue and a Genitiue?
A. Six, *pœnitet, pudet, miseret, miseresci. pudet, piget,* as *ignauos auditores lectorúmq; study cibi tedere solet.*
Q. Verbes impersonals of the passiue voice being formed of neuters, what case doe they gouerne?
A. Such case as the verbs that they come of, as *decertabimus taletrio, & sic parcatur loculis.*
Q. What case hath a verbe impersonall of the Passiue voice?
A. Like case as other verbs passiues haue.
Q. Is that case alwaies expressed?
A. No, sometime it is not expressed but vnderstood, as *Quid agitur in ludo, ab aliis studetur, ab aliis strenuè cessatur.*
Q. When a deede is signified to be done of many, the verb being a verbe neuter, what may you doe?
A. I may well change the verbe neuter in-

to the impærſonal tenſe, as *defuncto regi lamba, fletur.*

### *Conſtructions of Participles.*

Q. WHat caſe do Participles gouerne?

A. Such caſe as the verbs that they come of, as *puer ſtudioſus ab omnibus diligendus.*

Q. How many wayes may Participles be changed into nounes?

A. *Foure* wayes.

Q. Which be they?

A. The *firſt* is, when the voice of a Participle is conſtrued with another caſe then the verb that it commeth of.

The *ſecond*, when it is compounded with a preposition which the verbe that it commeth of was neuer compounded withall.

The *third*, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison, as *doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.*

The *fourth*, when it hath no reſpect, nor expreſſe difference of time, as *puer amandus.*

Q. What caſe require participles when they be changed into nounes?

A. A genitiue, as *Qui, alieni appetitenſeſt ſui profuſus in honeſtis cenſendus non eſt.*

Q. What caſe will *exoſus, peroſus*, and *perteſus*, (hauing the Actiue ſignification) haue?

A. An accuſatiue, as *A diſcipulo laborem peroſo longè fugit doctrina.*

Q. Haue they alwaies the actiue ſignification?

A. No, ſometimes the paſſiue withe he distinct, as *exoſus Deo.*

### *The Aduerbe.*

Q. ADuerbs of *quantity, time*, and *place*, what caſe will they gouerne?

A. A genitiue, as *Abiunde diuiſarum poſſidet qui Dei fruitur gratia.*

Q. Will not certain Aduerbs haue a datiue caſe?

A. *Yes*, like as the nounes that they come of, as *procede obuiam patri, cumque (vtita dignum eſt) cum reuerentia excipe.*

Q. How many Datiues haue you conming of nounes ſubſtantiues that be vſed *aduerbially.*

Q. Which be they?

A. *Tempori, Luci, Veſperi.*

Q. Will Aduerbs haue an Accuſatiue caſe?

A. *Yes*, ſome will haue an Accuſatiue of the preposition that they come of, as *propius vrbē.*

Qu. How many waies may prepoſitions bee changed into aduerbs?

A. Two waies, when they be ſet without caſe, or do form all the degrees of comparison.

### *The Coniunction.*

Q. WHat will coniunctions *copulatiues, diſiunctiues*, and theſe foure, *quum, niſi, preterquam, an*, doe?

A. Couple caſes, as *Iacobus & Iohannes reſiciebant retia.*

Q. Are they not ſometimes put betweene diuers caſes?

A. *Yes*, as *Aulus Gellius Romæ & Athenis ſtuduit.*

Qu. Doe coniunctions copulatiues and diſiunctiues alwaies ioyne together like moods and tenſes?

A. Moſt commonly, but not alwaies.

Qu. Doe they not ſometimes couple diuers tenſes?

A. *Yes*, as *Inuigila, & poſtbac magis inuigilato.*

### *Conſtruction of the Preposition.*

Qu. WHat if a preposition be not expreſſed?

A. Then the caſuall word neuertheleſſe is put in the ablatiue caſe, as *ſuper Chriſtum baptizatum ſpiritus ſanctus columbina ſpetie viſus eſt.*

Q. What caſe requireth a Verbe compounded with a preposition ſometime?

A. The caſe of the preposition that he is compounded withall.

### *Conſtruction of Interiections.*

Q. INteriections what caſe do they require?

A. Some a nouiatiue, ſome a datiue, ſome an accuſatiue, and ſome a vocatiue.

Q. What caſe will *proh* haue?

A. A vocatiue, and ſometime an accuſatiue.

FINIS.